

Subtracting Mixed Numbers

P 4-6

Find each difference. Simplify if possible.

1. $2\frac{3}{5} - 1\frac{1}{5} =$ _____

2. $1\frac{4}{9} - \frac{8}{9} =$ _____

3. $5\frac{5}{8} - 1\frac{9}{16} =$ _____

4. $12 - 4\frac{5}{6} =$ _____

5. $6\frac{15}{16} - 4 =$ _____

6. $3\frac{7}{12} - 2\frac{3}{4} =$ _____

7. $9 - 7\frac{5}{8} =$ _____

8. $15\frac{1}{6} - 8\frac{2}{3} =$ _____

9. $6\frac{8}{9} - 1\frac{2}{3} =$ _____

10. $2\frac{3}{7} - 1\frac{5}{14} =$ _____

11. In which of the exercises above do you have to rename the first mixed number to show more fractional parts before subtracting?
- _____

The table at the right shows the lengths of various carpentry nails.

Carpentry Nails

Size	Length (inches)
5d	$1\frac{3}{4}$
9d	$2\frac{3}{4}$
12d	$3\frac{1}{4}$
30d	$4\frac{1}{2}$

12. How much longer is a 30d nail than a 5d nail?
- _____

13. How much longer is a 12d nail than a 9d nail?
- _____

Test Prep

14. To subtract $4\frac{5}{6}$ from $10\frac{1}{3}$, which of the following must the mixed number $10\frac{1}{3}$ first be renamed as?

A. $9\frac{2}{3}$

B. $9\frac{4}{6}$

C. $9\frac{8}{6}$

D. $10\frac{2}{6}$

15. **Writing in Math** Jack says that once you have a common denominator you are ready to subtract two mixed numbers. What other step might be necessary before you can subtract? Give an example.
- _____
- _____
- _____